



Ministry of Health Library

# Grey Matter

## A Collection of Recent NGO, Think Tank, and International Government Reports

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Welcome to Grey Matter, the Ministry of Health Library's Grey Literature Bulletin. In each issue, we provide access to a selection of the most recent NGO, Think Tank, and International Government reports that are relevant to the health context. The goal of this newsletter is to facilitate access to material that may be more difficult to locate (in contrast to journal articles and the news media). Information is arranged by topic, allowing readers to quickly identify their key areas of interest. Email [library@moh.govt.nz](mailto:library@moh.govt.nz) to subscribe.

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### Equity

#### [Health inequalities: a public health challenge for European policy makers](#)

"Taking into consideration the complexity of challenges that health inequalities represent for EU policy makers within the next five years, the present paper intends to analyse the social and environmental determinants causing health and social disparities within EU Member States focusing on some public health, social and environmental issues, without pretending to be exhaustive. It aims to propose solutions that can facilitate the adoption of a new policy approach tackling health inequalities in social, economic and environmental policies

addressing the needs of socio-economic groups vulnerable to health disparities.” *Source: European Public Health Alliance*

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## **Public Health**

### **[Antibacterial agents in clinical development: An analysis of the antibacterial clinical development pipeline, including tuberculosis](#)**

“The report... shows a serious lack of new antibiotics under development to combat the growing threat of antimicrobial resistance. Most of the drugs currently in the clinical pipeline are modifications of existing classes of antibiotics and are only short-term solutions. The report found very few potential treatment options for those antibiotic-resistant infections identified by WHO as posing the greatest threat to health, including drug-resistant tuberculosis which kills around 250 000 people each year. In addition to multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, WHO has identified 12 classes of priority pathogens – some of them causing common infections such as pneumonia or urinary tract infections – that are increasingly resistant to existing antibiotics and urgently in need of new treatments.” *Source: WHO*

### **[WHO global report on trends in prevalence of tobacco use 2000-2025, third edition](#)**

“Progress in reducing tobacco use is a key indicator for measuring countries’ efforts to implement the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Countries have adopted this indicator to report progress towards SDG target 3.a and the tobacco reduction target under the Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013–2020. This report presents WHO estimates of tobacco use prevalence, numbers or users, and changes between 2000 and 2018, projected to 2025. Estimates are at global, regional and country level.” *Source: WHO*

### **[Lessons on implementing robust restrictions of food and non-alcoholic beverage marketing to children](#)**

“The third report in this series provides advice to policymakers about designing and implementing restrictions around marketing food and non-alcoholic beverages high in fat, sugar and salt (HFSS) to children.” *Source: World Cancer Research Fund International*

### **[Addressing Sexual Violence For Ethnic Communities: Prevention – General](#)**

“This discussion paper reports on the first session: a general discussion about preventing sexual violence for ethnic communities (see Appendix for questions that were used to prompt group discussion). This session includes discussion about prevention in communities, prevention for re-victimisation and prevention of child sexual abuse.” *Source: Shama Hamilton Ethnic Women’s Centre Trust (New Zealand)*

### **[Addressing sexual violence for ethnic communities: prevention - responses from specific communities](#)**

“This discussion paper reports on the second session of the Connections! Hui: a discussion about preventing sexual violence for specific groupings of people within ethnic communities.” *Source: Shama Hamilton Ethnic Women’s Centre Trust (New Zealand)*

### [Addressing sexual violence for ethnic communities: responding when harm has occurred](#)

“This discussion paper reports on the third session of the Connections! Hui: responses to sexual violence, including early interventions, responding to disclosures from children and dealing with perpetrators.” *Source: Shama Hamilton Ethnic Women’s Centre Trust (New Zealand)*

### [Addressing sexual violence for ethnic communities: principles and practices for a new service](#)

“This session asked those attending how Shama should establish a new sexual violence response service, in the context of existing responses that may not always work for ethnic communities.” *Source: Shama Hamilton Ethnic Women’s Centre Trust (New Zealand)*

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## **Primary Care**

### [How to build effective teams in general practice](#)

“Teamworking is fundamental to the future of general practice. Practices are coming together at scale in primary care networks and new roles are being introduced, creating multidisciplinary and multi-agency teams. Making these teams function effectively is a complex task... This guide brings together insights from our research, policy analysis and leadership practice.” *Source: King’s Fund*

### [Fit for the Future: Workforce roadmap](#)

“Drawing on research and engagement with over 3,000 GPs, healthcare professionals and patients, Fit for the Future describes a revitalised general practice, which is able to meet the challenges and opportunities of the next decade and beyond.” *Source: Royal College of General Practitioners (UK)*

### [How to enhance the integration of primary care and public health? Approaches, facilitating factors and policy options](#)

“There are many calls for improved integration between public health and primary care, but it is less clear how this can be achieved. This policy brief describes the types of initiatives that have been undertaken; provides examples of such initiatives in Europe and beyond; and summarizes the factors that can help to enhance or hinder the integration of primary care and public health.” *Source: WHO*

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## **Health Systems, Costs, & Reforms**

### [Transforming health through innovation: Integrating the NHS and academia](#)

“Having consulted with stakeholders across the sector, the Academy of Medical Sciences sets out in this report a series of actions to achieve six key outcomes that [they] believe are essential for enhancing the interface between the NHS and the UK’s academic biomedical and health research sector” *Source: The Academy of Medical Sciences (UK)*

### [Stronger Food and Drug Regulatory Systems Abroad](#)

“The 2012 report *Ensuring Safe Food and Medical Products Through Stronger Regulatory Systems Abroad* outlined strategies to secure international supply chains, emphasized capacity building and support for surveillance in low- and middle-income countries, and explored ways to facilitate work sharing among food and medical product regulatory agencies. This new study assess progress made and the current regulatory landscape.”

*Source: National Academies Press*

### [Value-Based Healthcare Toolkit](#)

“The purpose of this toolkit is to provide information and guidance to those who are interested in learning about value-based healthcare (VBHC); those who are thinking about implementing it; and those who are ready to assess and improve their current VBHC initiatives.” *Source: Canadian Foundation for Healthcare Improvement*

### [Lost time: Productivity and the flu](#)

“[This report] examines the scale of seasonal flu in better off countries among those aged 50 and over, and the economic impact of flu as a result of lost productivity. It also examines the case for action to improve uptake of flu vaccination.” *Source: International Longevity Centre UK*

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## **Mental Health**

### [Six Core Strategies literature review](#)

“This literature review explores the international and national literature themes related to least restrictive practice. The Six Core Strategies© framework is in line with current literature themes and best practice approaches. The findings support the continued implementation of Six Core Strategies© in New Zealand’s inpatient mental health services.” *Source: Te Pou*

### [Mental Health in New Zealand: An Ipsos Global Advisor Survey](#)

“This survey explored the mental and physical wellbeing of New Zealanders, as well as perceptions surrounding mental illness and society.” *Source: Ipsos*

### [Technology use and the mental health of children and young people](#)

“This report explores the use of technology among children and young people. As well as looking at the impact of screen time... The report also provides practical guidance to children and young people, parents and carers, clinicians and teachers on this issue. In addition, it makes recommendations, including a number aimed at government and technology companies so that the risks associated with the use of technology for this age group are robustly tackled at the same time as its benefits are maximised.” *Source: Royal College of Psychiatrists (UK)*

### [Improving behavioral health care in the emergency department and upstream](#)

“This IHI White Paper provides actionable guidance for hospital emergency departments and their community partners to create a compassionate, seamless, and effective system of care that is respectful of and works with patients with mental health conditions and substance use disorders who present to the ED.” *Source: Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI)*

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## **End of Life Care**

### **[Fresh eyes approach: A walkthrough to improve people's experience of care in the last months of life in acute hospitals](#)**

“This report summarises learning from [a] ‘fresh eyes’ walkthroughs of 12 acute hospital trusts, a key component of the programme’s approach to consider the patient, family and/or carers’ experiences by walking through a potential journey.” *Source: Hospice (UK)*

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## **Drug & Alcohol Use**

### **[Opportunities to Improve Opioid Use Disorder and Infectious Disease Services: Integrating Responses to a Dual Epidemic](#)**

“Opportunities to Improve Opioid Use Disorder and Infectious Disease Services examines current efforts to integrate care and describes barriers, such as inadequate workforce and training; lack of data integration and sharing; and stigma among people who use drugs and have also been diagnosed with an infectious disease. The conclusions and recommendations of this report will help to promote patient-centered, integrated programs to address this dual epidemic.” *Source: National Academies Press*

### **[Pre-drinking behaviour of people in the night-time economy](#)**

“This report looks at pre-drinking behaviour (the consumption of alcohol before a night out or event) in Hamilton’s Central Business District at night. The research found that most people who had consumed alcohol had been pre-drinking, and that pre-drinkers had significantly higher breath alcohol than non-pre-drinkers throughout the night. The main motivations for pre-drinking were to save money/price, to get drunk and to have fun.” *Source: Health Promotion Agency (New Zealand)*

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## **Health Technology**

### **[Regional action agenda on harnessing e-health for improved health service delivery in the Western Pacific](#)**

“This action agenda takes stock of developments across the Region and in different groups of countries, and provides a systematic framework for deployment of e-Health for improved service delivery, and practical guidance on how eHealth can be used to improve service access, and quality at a lower cost. It encourages countries to prioritize how eHealth is applied to improve service delivery, develop appropriate foundations such as ICT infrastructure and an enabling environment for information sharing and governance, and strengthen eHealth implementation.” *Source: WHO*

### **[Bringing health care to the patient: An overview of the use of telemedicine in OECD countries](#)**

“Telemedicine is being used across OECD countries to deliver health care in a wide range of specialties, for numerous conditions and through varied means. A growing body of evidence suggests that care delivered via telemedicine can be both safe and effective, in some cases with better outcomes than conventional face-to-face care. Telemedicine services can also be cost-effective in different settings and contexts.” *Source: OECD*

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